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REVERENCE  
AND HOPEFULNESS  
IN  
MEDICINE.

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH.



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*Reverence and Hopefulness in Medicine*



# REVERENCE AND HOPE- FULNESS IN MEDICINE.

An Address delivered at the opening of the Autumn Term in the Medical Faculty of the University of Liverpool, October 1st, 1903, by Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D., LL.D., Senior Censor and Treasurer, Royal College of Physicians of London; Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Member of the Governing Body of the University of Liverpool.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY JOHN BALE, SONS AND DANIELSSON, LTD.,  
83-89, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.





TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY,  
16TH EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B.,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL,  
I INSCRIBE THIS ADDRESS.





## *Reverence and Hopefulness in Medicine.*

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MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN,—  
I do not suppose that many in my audience to-day can understand the sentiments or the peculiar emotion with which I enter on the pleasing and honourable duty of inaugurating the Autumn Term of this Faculty. You may, however, try to imagine the feelings of one who having been born in this city, and having begun his preliminary studies in the humbler days of this School, returns, after the lapse of many years, to take part in a ceremony, memorable as this truly is to-day, when you formally meet here for the first time as the newly constituted Faculty of Medicine of the University of Liverpool.

The retrospect and the outlook from my point of view are indeed amazing, if not overwhelming, and my feelings find for the moment a fitting expression in the words of the American poet :—

“There are thoughts that make the strong  
heart weak,  
And bring a pallor into the cheek,  
And a mist before the eye.”

And if, as he wrote again, “The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts,” certainly my wildest and longest thoughts never projected such a future for this School as it has attained, nor led me to conceive that I should ever occupy the position I have now the honour to hold as a Member of the Governing Body of this University.

Let me offer my warm congratulations to my fellow-citizens on their wisdom and energy in seeking and securing the Charter for their University. Lancashire men generally know what they want, and what they want they commonly contrive to get ; and, further, with what they get, they are proverbially generous. Hence, we may be sure that every possible assistance will be afforded from Liverpool to its lately federated academic sisters, in their efforts to secure like privileges for themselves.

I should fail in my duty on this occasion if I forbore to mention the names of some men in this city who have a large claim on its gratitude for their prescience and untiring energy in promoting not only the welfare of this Faculty, but the establishment of the

University itself. I specially indicate them because they are members of this Faculty, and also for the reason that they belong to that Profession which, as I shall show presently, has always been foremost throughout the history of this city in promoting literary and scientific culture. I allude to my fellow-graduates, Sir William Banks, Dr. Davidson, and Dr. Caton ; also to Dr. Glynn and Mr. Edgar Browne. I pay them this small tribute without any disparagement to the loyal and generous support afforded by others in this School,\* or the munificent benefactors amongst their wealthy and enlightened fellow-citizens. To the latter I, as a Liverpool man, offer hearty thanks, and it is certain that they rejoice already in the good fruit borne by their noble gifts. That you, and those who shall follow you here, may not forget some of the pious founders of this *alma mater* who have passed away, it is pleasing to find that their effigies, in bronze or marble, are already reverently placed within these walls.

It is not easy to realise that a few centuries ago the inhabitants in this locality were barely civilised. The nearest home of literature was in the Monastery at Monksferry, Birkenhead. As time wore on the town grew, and, from its

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\* See Appendix.

natural advantages, became a centre of commerce, placing itself in touch by its mercantile navy with all parts of the habitable globe, supported by a larger contingent of the King's ships than now frequents its waters. It would be wrong to imagine that great commercial centres can have little in common with learning or the cultivation of the arts, for we have the witness to the contrary in the history of Athens, Venice, Florence, Genoa and Pisa, to mention no modern instances, which could be readily adduced, and in the examples of Dante, Ariosto, Michael Angelo, Columbus, Galileo, and many others, who all sprang from commercial cities.

In 1791, Lord Erskine remarked of Liverpool: "This *quondam* village, which is now fit to be a proud capital for any empire in the world, has started up like an enchanted palace, even in the memory of living men." At that time, William Roscoe, the self-taught scholar, a native and world-wide ornament of the town, was at work on his famous "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," and later on he published the "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." With kindred spirits in the persons of Drs. Currie, Dobson, F.R.S., Shepherd, and Traill,\* he aided in

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\* Subsequently Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Edinburgh. I attended his lectures in 1863. He died before completing the course.



founding the Literary and Philosophical Society and the Botanic Garden. The old Infirmary,\* then on the site of the present St. George's Hall, with its adjacent Lunatic Asylum—the latter largely promoted by Currie, attracted then, as its successors have done since, the beneficence of the town, while in the persons of Joseph Brooks Yates, Dr. Joseph Brandreth, Dr. John Bostock, F.R.S., and others, the lamps of literature and science were kept well alight in Liverpool.† We know that surgery was not neglected, for Mr. Alanson and Mr. Henry Park were eminent in their day, the latter being the first to advise the operation of resection of the knee-joint.‡ In later days, amongst public men of high eminence, natives of the town, may be mentioned the greatest orator of the Victorian era, William Ewart

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\* The second Infirmary was opened on the site of the present buildings in 1824. The foundation stone was laid in 1821 by Lord Stanley, grandfather of the present Chancellor of the University. The Fever Hospital was established by Drs. Rutter and Currie, aided by Mr. Roscoe.

† In 1798, Currie, however, modestly wrote that "we must look for celebrated men to future generations. Those that come after us will have some advantages that we have not had, especially in literature."

‡ Mr. Park was born in Liverpool in 1745, and placed at the age of fourteen with one of the surgeons of the Infirmary. Afterwards, he became a pupil of Mr. Percivall Pott at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was appointed surgeon to the Infirmary in 1767, and

Gladstone, and the most eloquent of living Bishops, my old schoolfellow, Dr. Boyd Carpenter. Nor can I forget that the great scholar and theologian, Bishop Lightfoot, and the brilliant Dean of Westminster, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, received their earliest training here. It would be easy to prolong the list of our fellow-townsmen who have reached high places in all departments of professional life. No memory is treasured among us with greater affection and reverence than that of the wise and munificent philanthropist, William Rathbone.

In more recent times this city has had the advantage of eminent schoolmasters, amongst whom may be mentioned Drs. Iliff, Conybeare, Howson, and Dawson Turner. Nor have the claims of the Fine Arts and the provision of a Public Library been disregarded, as witness the foundations of the Walker Art Gallery and the William Brown Library, the latter much stimulated by the efforts of the late Sir James Picton.

With the establishment of University Col-

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held that office for thirty-one years. He died in 1831. He may fairly be regarded as the pioneer of modern conservative surgery, but his success attracted little or no attention from surgeons for at least half a century afterwards.



lege in 1882, a new educational era may be said to have begun here, and owing to the public spirit and munificence of the Corporation and the wealthier citizens, endowments and necessary equipments have been showered upon this College in a fashion which has long put the Metropolis of the Empire to shame in respect of its University. Dr. Currie recognised the generosity of Liverpool when he wrote, in 1784, that "it is not the character of its inhabitants to let a plea for a public institution that can be proved to be useful or honourable fall to the ground for want of contributions to carry it on."

The result of these wise endowments has been, as it always will be, to secure a body of eminent teachers who are content with their vocation, and able to give their best energies to their duties. But, as I shall show presently, there is still more to be done in this direction.

We may not forget the labours of those who have presided and toiled here during the earlier years of this College, when there was need for much patience and great powers of organisation; and it may be fairly believed that but for their efforts there would have been smaller justification for the grant of an academic charter to this city. You have a professoriate which compares favourably with

that of any of our universities, and an equipment in laboratories which few can equal and none surpass; and when I enumerate these advantages, and add, in respect of this Faculty, the opportunities for clinical study which the new Infirmary, closely adjacent, and the other new and improved hospitals in the city so richly afford, I may congratulate you as Liverpool students of Medicine on your fortunate position.

Amongst the staff of teachers here in my time were Dr. Nevins and Mr. Hakes, whose recent deaths we have to deplore. They were both distinguished in their departments, and I owed much to the former, who was an admirable and lucid lecturer. I was proud to gain the medal in his class of *materia medica*. There are still with you three others, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Waters, and Mr. Bickersteth; the two former of these are recognised as cultured physicians, while the brilliant operative skill of the latter was only, if at all, surpassed by his, and my, old preceptor, Mr. Syme, of Edinburgh.

This century will probably be remarkable as regards the foundation of several new Universities in England. The wisdom of such a provision is, as you are aware, viewed with suspicion and misgiving in some quarters. These feelings arise from the fear that these

new academic centres may decline from the older ideals of what such places should be, and become little better than mere technical schools to qualify youths for the special work of professional, commercial, or industrial life. Should this be the outcome of these new foundations, nothing, indeed, could be more disastrous or fatal to the cause of higher education in this country. To obviate any such declinature from the proper conception of a University, and to meet the objections not unnaturally felt by prudent and thoughtful men, it is incumbent on all who establish such new foundations to insist upon, and build up, a complete Faculty of Arts, which shall be the sole entrance gate to the further and specialising work of all the other Faculties. With that security, and with that alone, we may entertain no doubt as to the welfare and value of these institutions. With Sir Richard Jebb, whose authority all will recognise, I will say that "It is of vital moment for all our higher education that the literary studies should hold their own. The bearing of such studies is not directed at once to utility or bread-winning, but consists in the value of a discipline, intellectual and moral, derived from the works of the ancient Greek genius, with all their claims on the student of thought, of political

society, of literature and of art, the Roman evolution of institutions and law, and the studies of modern history and philosophy. No University is complete which does not keep an honoured place for such studies as these. Let every regard be paid to the requirements of modern life, but let it also be remembered that there was a national need even more urgent than the preparation of special aptitudes. It was the need for a wider diffusion of such a liberal education as should train the intelligence, humanise the character, and form not merely an expert, but an efficient man."\*

It may not be unnecessary to press home this matter here and now, and to let it be widely understood that the passport to a degree in any special Faculty is only to be obtained after completion of the Arts' curriculum.

We hear much, perhaps a little too much, about original research in these days and the necessity for it, but, Gentlemen, this matter does not concern you in your pupillary stage, and is to be left till you have, by full and wide training, learned how to teach yourselves, mastered much of what is already known, and

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\* Extracts from an Address delivered at University College, Bangor, on "Some Aspects of Modern University Education," June, 1903.



discovered what particular lines of inquiry you are qualified to pursue. It is to be hoped, however, that this School may find in your ranks some who shall one day bring credit to it in this respect.

These considerations are not, I venture to believe, out of place to-day, when I address many amongst you who are now at the outset of a career in Medicine. To equip yourselves fittingly for that profession will demand some knowledge of the several sciences on which the science and art of Medicine are based. I say *some* knowledge, for you cannot in the nature of things become expert, as students, in any one of them. Medicine has been well termed "a jealous mistress," and if you are tempted to linger by the way in undue prosecution of one or other of the preliminary scientific studies, you may be sure that you will lose your balance and never attain to excellence in practical medicine. The modern curriculum, while demanding adequate knowledge, yet affords none too much time for the work to be done. You may never venture to relax your efforts from to-day till such a time as you cease to face your examiners, and it should be your earnest endeavour to be ready for each appointed examination that awaits you.

Those of us who have had experience as examiners know well the difference between candidates who have had the benefit of a liberal education before they entered upon medical study, and those who, although showing aptitude, have not had that advantage. It is the difference between efficiency and expertness, between width and narrowness. The one has studied with ease, the other with difficulty, and the consequent disability is apt to remain with the latter throughout his career. As with the literary, so with the preliminary scientific part of your training, both should be accomplished before entering on the direct studies in medicine; and the tendency now, and for the future, is to remove the scientific work from the hospital schools altogether, and to relegate it to late school life or the first academic year in a University. In thus recasting the curriculum the student is set free to devote his whole time and energy to learning his profession, and enabled to utilise to the full the opportunities afforded by his medical teachers and his hospital. He has four complete years wherein to do this. If he has properly availed himself in due order of such arrangements he will find his work easier than it would be otherwise, and he will bring a stronger mental grip and a fuller

intelligence to bear on it. Your lines are certainly well laid in this place for a curriculum such as this.

I pass on to remark in respect of hospital training, that while we are justly proud of our new hospitals, which secure for the sick all that modern knowledge has supplied in the way of comfort, safety, and skilled nursing, it must be admitted that in some of them we have barely kept pace with the developments in clinical teaching which are now recognised as necessary. The best clinical teachers in England are, as a rule, the busiest men in the profession, and their chairs being unendowed, it is possible for the allurements of private practice to weaken their assiduity in this branch of their work. It is not sufficiently realised that in many instances they are actually contributing largely to the education of their pupils, or foregoing even the small payments they might receive in order to secure better equipments for teaching them. Where, I ask, is anything like this carried out in respect of any of the other professions? I reply at once—nowhere. Let me then propound the remedy for this sorry state of matters. Our University clinical chairs should be endowed, and well endowed, to enable the fittest men to hold them and to devote more

time and energy to this work. We find no particular modesty on the part of physiologists and pathologists when they seek for adequate endowments, and therefore those who direct clinical training must not longer remain averse from pleading for appropriate support to promote the best clinical work in any institutions which are as yet defective in this respect. It has been recently asked: "Do our hospital benefactors ever remember that they contribute nothing towards the support of scholars who are perpetually seeking and finding new means of alleviating or preventing the miseries which render hospitals necessary?"\* Bed-side work in our hospitals needs some of the munificence of the wealthy to furnish both teachers and students with the best equipments wherewith to make progress. The hospital schools of medicine should henceforth be devoted entirely to the study of disease and the successful treatment of it, and no part of the energy of their staff should be expended on the teaching of ancillary subjects. You have wisely settled this arrangement here, and we look hopefully for similar provisions elsewhere in the immediate future.

I note that objections have been raised to

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\* Dr. Gee.



the representation of this University on the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, chiefly on the ground that there are already too many University representatives on that body. In my opinion the Council has become unnecessarily large, but so long as its present constitution remains unaltered, I can conceive of no more worthy institutions than the Universities to elect the members of it. I feel confident, therefore, that you will not fail to secure a seat on that Council for a representative from this University.

In addresses of this kind it is customary to unfold the long array of studies which lie before you, and to urge you to excellence in all of them. Such a proceeding is no longer necessary, and I shall not follow it. Neither shall I repeat the well-worn platitudes respecting the nobility of the Profession you have chosen, or the prospects of hard servitude in it, with an assured moderate competence and a full measure of self-respect as a set off against the ingratitude and unconscionable exactions of the public; but I will try instead to raise your thoughts very briefly to-day to two aspects of our work which appear worthy of consideration, and likely to prove helpful and encouraging.

You have perhaps observed that the tone of my remarks thus far has been reverential in respect of those of our fellow-citizens who, either by way of intellectual gifts, personal service, or princely munificence, have at last secured for this mercantile centre the dignity and educational privileges of a complete University. And I have, no less, assumed a hopeful tone in my anticipations of the future which lies before you, and those who shall follow you, in regard to these new provisions.

Extending those two mental moods, and applying them more particularly to our meeting to-day, I propose to take for my text the subjects of Reverence and Hopefulness in Medicine. And first in regard to reverence. A distinction must be drawn between reverence and veneration and, again, between it and awe. Truly, there are awful things in medicine, but we, at all events, may never stand in awe of them in any but a reverent manner, one void of any feelings of dread. The reverence I have now in my mind relates rather to the great men who have preceded us in our calling, and to the work and influences they have left as our heritage. A habit of reverence is, indeed, everywhere becoming, but I venture to think it is less

manifested in these days than was formerly the case. An absence of reverence may be safely regarded as a symptom of decadence in manners. The spread of democracy and an extension of education need not necessarily entail bad manners, or even any lapse from the better ones of the past, but those who have reached my time of life can testify to a somewhat prevalent spirit of irreverence, and a tendency to a laxity of manners and conduct which was certainly less marked in our earlier years. Such conduct, if not immoral, is at least significant of bad breeding. Good manners never savour, as it is sometimes supposed they do, of servility. With Kingsley, I will say that "reverence for age is a fair test of the vigour of youth, and conversely, insolence towards the old and the past, whether in individuals or nations, is a sign rather of weakness than of strength," and I will add no more on this aspect of my subject.

In speaking of reverence as due to the great men who have enriched our Profession in the past, I am not unmindful of the mental habit which prevailed, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when physicians reposed so blindly upon tradition, and were held in bondage by it; but it may be questioned whether the experimental methods which sub-

sequently broke these fetters are not answerable for some negligence in regard to a study of the thoughts and characters of many of the great masters in Medicine.

This is an age of active experimentation and research, and there is a tendency in such studies to engross the observer so fully with his own speculations and results, that he is apt sometimes to overlook, or even disregard, the conceptions and work of those who have tried in former days to seek out truth. The marvellous aids with which modern science has furnished the investigator of to-day are apt to make him forget the slender equipment which was available for his predecessors, and the difficulties of the problems which then faced them. He thus fails to realise the value and intensity of the mental acumen which alone carried them to such revelations as they made.

It was doubtless imperative for John Hunter in his day to say "do not think, but try," but I venture to believe that now we may do well to think a little more, and perhaps try a little less, for, indeed, original research demands thought and no little calm meditation. The present tendency in the laboratory is to secure prompt results, and so we have many such laid before us, some of which, achieved in the absence of due meditation, are either immature or profitless.



The history of Medicine has been too little taught and studied in England, and some measure of the failure to render due reverence to the work of the past is probably due to ignorance of it. We therefore gladly welcome the recent foundation of the FitzPatrick Lectureship on this subject in the Royal College of Physicians, which has removed a reproach too long merited in this country, and earned great credit for its instigator, Dr. Norman Moore. It is seemly that the names and achievements of those who have successively built up the foundation and fabric of all that is true and certain in Medicine should be known and regarded with reverence, and, in particular, that we should learn when we can what manner of men they were who did this, for assuredly there is a reverence due no less to the characters than to the accomplishments of men ; and our reverence should reach to veneration when we find both of these nobly blended in any individual.

It is doubtless less easy to feel reverence for the best and ablest men we have known, and for those who have lived in more recent periods, than for the great luminaries of past centuries, but we have to judge them all by their work, by their power of unlocking the secrets of Nature, and by the evidence we have

as to their personal qualities. Not seldom, in the absence of history, a man's achievements may afford a clue to his character. We may know little as to the personality of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Aretæus, or Galen, but we feel sure that they possessed the full instincts of our art, and in each case a *mens medica*. In later days we have the materials for forming opinions as to what manner of men Vesalius, Morgagni, Ambroise Paré, Boërhaave, Scarpa, and many other gifted ones of our calling were.

I urge you to learn something of such men, and call on you to praise and reverence them, and, further, not to rest content with the mere knowledge of their names as you meet with them in the course of your reading, but by some study, to realise the quality of their work in relation to the age in which they lived. You will gain much from such efforts. At a still later period the lives and work of Harvey, Sydenham, and Glisson should enlist your interest, while the commentaries of Heberden, the lives and researches of John Hunter, Matthew Baillie, Laennec, Bright, Graves, Addison and others should awaken in you a fervid enthusiasm for your profession. Put away at once the idea that nothing is to be learned from a study of the old medical

masters, that their work is effete, and little of it fit to bear the light of this twentieth century, but rather accept the opinion of Samuel Johnson, who affirmed that "if no use be made of the labours of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge; if every man were to depend upon his own unassisted observation for his knowledge of disease, every man would be marvellously ignorant, and the science of medicine would stand still, or cease to be."

I venture to suggest that in all examinations for the Doctorate in Medicine, some part should relate to the history of Medicine. This subject could hardly be dealt with in any previous examinations. Such studies as I have just urged will certainly tend to show you which way genius lies, and you will come to agree with Kingsley, who declared that he had no respect for genius where there was neither strength nor steadiness of character to support it. Let me add to all this, and inculcate the reverence that is everywhere due to the body of man in life or in death, whether in your daily intercourse in the world, or in your relations with the sick, and especially in your studies in anatomy and pathology. In few vocations are men more compelled to revere and respect our common humanity than

in ours, and we are never permitted to forget that our bodies, whether in vigour, or in decay and repulsiveness, are designed to be temples of the Holy Ghost.

I pass on to my second point, that of Hopefulness in Medicine. This period in the lives of most of you is truly one in which hope is a prominent feature, one in which little or nothing appears to blight or darken it. If you are not inspired by hope now you never will be. Cherish that gift now and always. You will be wise not to look too far ahead in your lives, but to take each day's work as it comes and make the best of it. Let your hopes, with an accompanying ambition, lead you to high aims at the beginning of your career, for "the realm of the possible was given to men to hope and not to fear in," and as Dr. Currie said, and Liverpool should ever venerate his memory, "no man can tell whither fortune and merit may lead him."

The present condition of our Profession at home and throughout the empire is, I think, better fitted to inspire hopefulness for the future than has ever been the case. The entrance to it is better guarded now than formerly, and fewer men, though of higher attainments, are enrolled in its ranks. There must therefore be a larger and more remunera-



tive field of usefulness before you. The fuller comprehension of disease and the improved methods of treatment for the sick should prove a source of satisfaction to all who enter the profession to-day, while the disclosures which await prudent research in competent hands, and the fresh application of them, may well inspire all of us with greater hopefulness for the future.

We look forward, for instance, with good hope to the investigations now in progress respecting the nature and origin of cancer—that ghastliest of maladies—and especially because they are being conducted on wide and most searching lines, and are in the hands of men who are entirely competent to deal with so difficult a problem. With the discovery of the origin of cancer we may fairly hope to find the means for the prevention of it. The study of malaria on such lines has already proved fruitful in this direction, and no small part of the credit of this success is due to the labours of our countrymen, Sir Patrick Manson, and to your distinguished professor, Major Ross, whom we are proud to have trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The School of Tropical Medicine in this city, so well inspired by Sir Alfred Jones, is taking an active part in enlarging the knowledge of those grave

maladies which so sadly disable and kill our brethren in various parts of the empire, and we take this work as an earnest of further achievements here, for no better centre for directing it exists anywhere in the three kingdoms.

I speak next of hopefulness in combating diseases as a necessary equipment of all who practise our art.

We have, and always have had, optimists and pessimists in medicine. I commend neither mood, for it is certain that each may be the outcome of ignorance or inexperience. While nothing is more damaging to a man's reputation than an unfulfilled evil prognosis, it fares badly with him who, not having recognised indications of danger, has consequently raised false hopes ; yet there is a measure of hopefulness which is always becoming in our duties, which is potent to inspire action and to secure the highest efforts of all engaged in the service of the sick.

Those whose studies lie mainly in morbid anatomy and pathological processes may naturally be disposed to pessimism in medicine. We, who study disease in our fellow-creatures, are more inclined to hopefulness, for we, happily, can often recognise a residuum of recuperative power in the body and its organs which, though gravely disturbed,

are yet capable of restoration to normal, or, at least, adequate functions.

Such hopefulness should be carried to the bedside of the patient, and its power is not small, both in reinforcing remedial agents and in promoting recovery. With it lies much of the personal influence exerted by those who succeed well in practice, and the absence of it sometimes explains the failure of others, often able and accomplished, to impress or inspire their patients. Do not imagine for a moment that in thus urging a rational and wholesome degree of hopefulness in our professional conduct, I am approaching the subject of that pestilent nonsense called "faith-healing," which in these days of widely spread religious indifference is captivating many silly people. I am much mistaken if Lancashire wits and common sense pay any heed to this American importation. It is truly deplorable to find that the sacred name of Christian is claimed for this method by persons whose education ought to be a safeguard against such preposterous folly.\* Perhaps

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\* "Among the educated classes there is a marked alienation from Christian thought, and in some cases the growth in its place of fantastic beliefs, strangely concocted pseudo-science and credulity." Page 94, "Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology," by the Ven. J. M. Wilson, D.D., Archdeacon of Manchester, 1903.

the explanation may be found in the sage remark of John Hunter that "everything new carries a greater weight, and makes a deeper impression on a weak mind." We shall do better to take to heart the words of Peter Mere Latham : "Medicine, as it begins to touch upon higher interests, even the interests of life and death, should feel itself in alliance with higher motives than any which can be thought to help and quicken its pursuit as a mere science. Medicine claims a sort of moral respect in the handling ; it calls upon the conscience as well as the intellect for more caution to avoid error, and more fearfulness of overstepping the truth."

We may never omit to recognise the humanity of our Profession, to pay reverence to the sick, and to cherish hopefulness in the relief of their despondency and sufferings.

Let me commend to you lastly some thoughts of distinguished men who attained excellence in their several spheres of work. Sir Joshua Reynolds declared that "those who were determined to excel must go to their work whether willing or unwilling, morning, noon and night, and they will find it be no play, but on the contrary very hard labour." For students of Medicine, each day's work must be done on that day. Time lost at the outset, and this is not an



uncommon occurrence, is never recovered, and a full measure of work must be prudently combined with the necessary relaxation and recreation of the body.

“In the Medical Profession,” wrote Dr. Addison, “all truly valuable and practical knowledge is to be attained by a proportionate sacrifice of time and labour, and, as a general rule, the one may fairly be measured by the other.” Dr. Gooch remarked that “if the object of the student is to learn only what has been *said* on a subject, the pursuit of knowledge is an easy task, but if his object is to learn what is *true* on a subject, the pursuit of knowledge is the task of a lifetime.”

As students you must know well some of your books, but you must no less come face to face with the facts you read about. You must see, handle, and arrive as far as possible at the real inwardness of all that is laid before you. Bacon has told us that “some books are to be tasted, others chewed and digested.” Let all your knowledge be first-hand, of a quality, that is, which will at once ingratiate any examiners you may have to encounter. As you learn to study now, so will you go on in after-life, for we are all students to the end of our career. If your foundation is not now widely and firmly laid, you can look for no

worthy superstructure hereafter, for Bishop Berkeley has told us that "he who would make a real progress in knowledge must dedicate his age as well as his youth, the later growths as well as first-fruits at the altar of Truth."

And, happily, not seldom do we find fruitful work in our Profession coming from men who have surpassed even the ordinary span of life, and yet have maintained their mental activity and enthusiasm after years of labour. Never be afraid of hard work, for it is the savour of life and the best of mental antiseptics, and, as Sir James Paget once said, "learn to believe in the consequences of it."

Yet again, do not be downcast if your measure of ability is small, for it can be mightily reinforced by perseverance and assiduity. Let such as are diffident in this respect ever be inspired by this apophthegm: "*Maximum mediocris ingenii adjumentum diligentia.*"

Some of you will not fail in due time to enlarge your experience at other Schools in this country and abroad. It is always profitable to continue study under new teachers, and not seldom is it a source of life-long happiness to make friends amongst those who have been educated elsewhere. The metropolis of the Empire presents a field of clinical opportunities which surpasses even the wealth of material

to be found in this or any other great centre, while Paris, Berlin, and Baltimore afford attractions to all who are able and ambitious to add to their professional knowledge.

In this city, you are not without great advantages, both for work and recreation. The environments of this College may not be exactly uplifting or inspiring to-day, but we may believe that they were more so a century ago if we read the verses of a native whose affection for the town was certainly greater than his poetic power, for Mr. William Colquitt, a bachelor of arts of Christ's College, Cambridge, and a member of a family well known here at that time, thus expressed himself:— \*

“ The Infirmary extensive is compleat,  
The rooms commodious, the assistance great :  
Here are green trees and walks 'midst herbs  
and flowers  
To reconcile the patients' restless hours.

The public walks upon Mount Pleasant made  
Are set with verdant trees and flowers to shade ;  
These rural bowers and prospects form a screen,  
Delightful in a summer's day serene.”

Alas ! these rural bowers and verdant trees no longer existed, even in my earliest days here ; yet, under the enlightened spirit of a modern civic Corporation may we not hope

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\* Poems, Chester. 1802.

and live to see such trees and walks as Colquitt described restored to this vicinity and to other parts of this city?

Even now, within easy reach, you can enjoy the purest air, and follow, or even compete with, some of your professors in prosecuting games and athletics, and so maintain your health.

From this day onward, and throughout your careers in the Profession, chequered as these surely will be, let me urge you in the solemn and beautiful words of Sir Thomas Watson, to remember that "in your most successful efforts, you are but the honoured instruments of a superior power." The motto of our dear old city, too, must not fail to rise sometimes in gratitude to your lips—*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*—and then you may go on your way with a light heart, for—

" Hope shall brighten days to come,  
And Mem'ry gild the past." \*

Gentlemen, I wish for the future of all of you every success and happiness; that you may do credit to this Faculty, and show to the world what manner of men the new University of Liverpool can introduce to our Profession.

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\* Moore.



## APPENDIX.

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IT is interesting to note some of the developments in higher education in Liverpool which have led gradually to the foundation of the University. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. F. Finlay for the subjoined table, and am glad of this opportunity of recognising his long and assiduous services in the cause of higher education in Liverpool.

### ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

	Year.		Promoters.
1	1851	The Exhibition of 1851 gave rise to	
2	1861	The Liverpool School of Science, the object of which is "to promote a Knowledge of Science and Art, and the application thereof to the various industries"	Wm. Brown, afterwards Sir Wm. Brown, Bart. James Samuelson. Henry Duckworth, F.L.S. S. R. Graves (Mayor). W. E. Gladstone. Earl Granville.
3	1870	Proposed College of Science (see No. 9) ...	Henry Duckworth. S. Leigh Gregson. Prof. T. H. Huxley.
4	1872	Elementary Education Act.	
5	1874	Popular Lectures under the Gilchrist Trust	Henry Duckworth. S. Leigh Gregson. Dr. Wm. Boyd Carpenter. R. F. Finlay.
6	„	Formation of Liverpool Council of Education for "the promotion and encouragement of Education"	A. B. Walker (Mayor), afterwards Sir A. B. Walker, Bart. Christopher Bushell.

	Year.		Promoters.
7	1875	Cambridge University Extension Lectures...	Sir E. R. Russell. Rev. Charles Beard. T. F. A. Agnew.
	1876		Rev. Wm. Cunningham. R. F. Finlay.
8	1875	Higher Education Lectures ... ..	S. Leigh Gregson. Henry Duckworth. R. F. Finlay.
9	1878	Proposed College for Higher Education ...	Henry Duckworth. S. Leigh Gregson.
„(a)	1880	Town meeting <i>re</i> Proposed College for Higher Education. Title resolved on, “University College, Liverpool”	A. B. Forwood (Mayor), afterwards Sir A. B. Forwood, Bart. Henry Duckworth. S. Leigh Gregson. Rev. C. Beard. W. J. Stewart.
„(b)	1882	Public Meeting to raise additional funds ...	W. B. Forwood (Mayor), afterwards Sir W. B. Forwood, Kt., and others.
„(c)	„	Royal Charter granted (see No. 19) ...	Wm. Rathbone, M.P.
10	1885	Proposed College to be known as the “Leopold College for Technical, Artistic, and Industrial Education”	Henry Duckworth. David Radcliffe, afterwards Sir D. Radcliffe, Kt. Frank John Leslie. R. F. Finlay.
11	1887	Formation of Liverpool Association for the Promotion of Technical Education	Henry Duckworth. F. W. Edwards. Hele Shaw. Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P. A. H. D. Acland, M.P. R. F. Finlay.
12	1888	Technology adopted in Liverpool and title of School altered to “Liverpool School of Science <i>and Technology</i> ”	Henry Duckworth. Dr. Nevins. R. F. Finlay.
13	1889	Technical Instruction Act.	
14	1890	Technical Instruction Amendment Act (Customs and Excise).	
15	1892	Amalgamation with the Science and Art Classes formed under Mr. James Samuel- son, who seceded from the School of Science. School renamed “Liverpool School of Science, Technology, and Art” (see No. 16).	The City Council.
16	1901	Completion of Technical College Buildings, at present known as the “Central Muni- cipal Technical School”	The City Council. Duke of Devonshire.
17	„	Proposed University for Liverpool .. ...	City Council. Hele Shaw. Earl of Derby.

	Year.		Promoters.
18	1902	Elementary Education Act (Extinction of School Board).	
19	1903	University College obtains Charter constituting it a UNIVERSITY	Earl of Derby.

From the foregoing it is shown that (1) the University has been built upon the foundation laid by the School of Science; (2) that the School of Science still exists, but under another name (see No. 16); and (3) that it remains for the City Council to realise the conception of a "Leopold College," as graciously approved by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and affiliate it to the University.

Full details of the above will be found in the Picton Reference Library, Vols. II 3463 (2 vols.), H 4522, and in other records.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

In regard to the medical faculty of the University, it is to be noted that a medical school was first founded in Liverpool in 1834. Twelve lecturers were attached to it. Dr. Formby was the first lecturer on Medicine, Mr. Gill on Surgery, while Dr. Malins and Mr. Batty taught Midwifery. The teaching was given at first in the Royal Institution, and hence the School was known as the Liverpool Royal Institution School of Medicine. In 1845 a new building was erected for it on ground belonging to the Infirmary in Dover Street, and the name was changed to the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine. This building is now demolished, and its site occupied by part of the new University School.

The condition of the old Infirmary School, which had been prosperous for nearly thirty years, was found in 1865 to have so far declined

that it was doubtful if it could be longer maintained. It was, however, revived, and strenuously inspired by the efforts of Drs. Davidson, Caton, and Glynn, Sir William Banks, Mr. Reginald Harrison, and Mr. Edgar Browne, great assistance being rendered subsequently by Principal Rendall, the Rev. Charles Beard, Dr. Campbell Brown and others. All of these supporters, are, happily, still living to see the fruit of their labours.





